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MONTANA LABOR MARKET

Monthly Review of
EMPLOYMENT OUTLOOK, LABOR SUPPLY, LABOR DEMAND, CURRENT EMPLOYMENT

MONTANA STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

Division of Unemployment Compensation Commission of Montana

Albert F. Root, Commissioner — M. Joe Miller, Chairman — J. J. Smith, Commissioner

Mitchell Building — P. O. Box 1728 — Helena, Montana

FL-100 — AUGUST 15, 1951

State Employment Gains Curbed by Asia Trouble

Employment totals in non-farm industries in Montana maintained their seasonal uptrend in July and appear to be at or near the annual seasonal peak. The same numerical difference in total, 700, separates July from June as marks the comparison between July 1951 and July 1950, but the variations within specific industrial groups over the full year period afford evidences of the effect national economy and the Korean situation have upon employment in this state.

Five Groups Advance, Three Lose

Three major industrial groups show an aggregate loss of 3,000 in employment since July of 1950, while the other five major groups offset this with a gain of 3,700, for a net increase of 700 in total employment during the year.

The three which decreased their employment are manufacturing, mining, and contract construction. The five in which increases are shown are transportation and utilities, wholesale and retail trade, finance and insurance, services and repair, and government.

Lumber Yields to Curbs

Lumber and timber products are down 14 percent, for a manpower decrease of 900, reflecting the weakened demand for those products as building construction yields to curbs and restrictions growing out of the international situation.

Processing of primary metals has a ten per cent decrease of 400, which reflects the saving in manpower effected by changing from a five day to a six day week. Processing of stone and clay products, fabrication of metals, and foundries, decreased their employment 11 percent, or 200, probably influenced by curtailment of building activity.

Mining Struggles, But Sags

Metal mining held even with its employment of a month ago but is down 600 from that of a year ago, even in the face of a persistent recruitment campaign waged at strategic points throughout the country. On a basis of both production and wage totals this loss is equalized through the change from a five day week to six full days. Coal mining held even with its employment figures of both past periods, as did quarrying and non-metallic mining, but in production of petroleum there was a minor decrease of 100.

Food and Petroleum Use Fewer Men

Food processing used 300 fewer employees this year than last; petroleum and chemical plants used 200 less, while printing and publishing maintained the traditional level without variation, the only manufacturing operation holding its own in the comparison.

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LABOR SUPPLY KEEPING PACE WITH DEMAND AS PEAK EMPLOYMENT SEASON APPROACHES

Labor supply in Montana kept fair pace with labor demand through July, developing no major shortages. Total labor reserve, as indicated by files of active applicants for work in the offices of the employment service, was 12 percent below the count for June and 17 percent lower than July of last year. Specifically there were 3,729 such active applicants for work listed in late July, 4,487 in July a year ago, and 2,371 in that month three years ago. In June this index to labor reserve had stood at 4,240.

Women and Youth in Majority Among Jobseekers

Further breakdown of the present supply of job applicants reveals that 1,700 are women. A year ago there were 2,100 women awaiting job offers and there were 2,400 men similarly seeking jobs. Now there are but 2,000 men. Reports indicate a higher proportion of youth, and over-age applicants, in the lists today than a year ago, further depleting the adaptability of these applicants to the usual run of employer orders for workers.

View Labor Outlook Confidently

Nearly all field reports carry an undertone of confidence that the current labor supply will be sufficient to meet demands of the peak employment season. In fact, there are indications that in the industries and commerce the season's peak employment season has virtually been reached, though it usually occurs in late August, September, or early October.

Construction on Even Keel

Employment on construction of buildings, residences, dams, roads, bridges, and power or pipelines has been a potent factor in swelling Montana's 1951 figures above those of preceding years. Now there is a lull in new construction projects. At the same time there are numerous completions of smaller or medium sized projects. Reasons most frequently given for hesitancy in new projects are: uncertainty of obtaining materials, lack of financial credits, and current or anticipated modifications of market conditions.

Localized Shortages in Prospect

Localized shortages of specially skilled workers—engineers, mechanics and operators—are prevalent and will continue to develop during the next 60 days. The present labor supply contains few if any applicants in these classifications.

Agriculture Faces Busy Season

On the agricultural side of the labor market, peak demands will be felt during this month and into September. Sufficient help has been mustered for hay-field operations, and much of the grain harvest is dependent upon the annual flow of transients, along with custom harvest equipment, and upon utilization of local youth, older workers, and emergency help from urban sales and service personnel.

Beet Labor Appears Adequate

Texan and Mexican labor is depended upon for the sugar beet harvest and will help meet the grain harvest requirements prior to the beet season. Supply of this labor has been sufficient during the cultivation period and is fairly adequate to meet prospective demands.

Extensive Hiring During July

Labor demand during July is reflected in the job placements made by local offices of the employment service—8,958—closely approaching the 9,269 all-time record figure set in the preceding month, and exceeding the placements made in July 1950 by more than 1,500.

Industrial employment accounted for 3,634 of these hirings, an increase of 106 from June, while agriculture hired 5,324 as compared with 5,741 in the preceding month.

Moderate Demand at Hungry Horse

Only moderate increases in labor demand for the Hungry Horse project near Kalispell are anticipated during August and September. More than sixty percent of the concrete is in place for the multiple purpose dam, clearing has been completed on the lower levels, highway re-location and building is well advanced and a new west-side road is being built. Employment hovers around the 2,400 mark on all phases, equalling the high point of last season.

Another 50 men will be required on the road construction soon; the clearing contractors will add a similar number for burning slashings and debris when weather conditions permit burning in the area.

Canyon Ferry Crew at Peak

Employment at Canyon Ferry dam in the Missouri river near Helena is above the 600 mark, including subsidiary jobs and reclamation bureau personnel, the highest point reached in the two years of construction operation. Labor demands now are principally for replacement purposes. Carpenters and experienced construction men are being hired in spasmodic fashion as turnover varies.

Adjacent labor markets have been tapped for needed replacements during recent weeks and future needs will be met in the same fashion. A limited reserve is

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Along the Hiring Line --- Field Summary Aug. 1

Anaconda—Includes Deer Lodge, Philipsburg; (58 jobseekers; 30 men, 28 women) Skilled workers all employed, except for occasional turnover; even the unskilled supply is scarce both for farm and for non-farm. Haying is well advanced despite insufficient manpower.

Billings—Includes Columbus, Hardin, Laurel, Red Lodge, Roundup; (557 jobseekers; 392 men, 165 women; 67 men, 22 women, over 50) Industrial hiring increased in July, trade and services contributing materially. Construction employment is below normal volume for midsummer, due to restrictions on materials and credits. New coal mine layoffs at Roundup and Red Lodge in early July added to jobseeker totals. Some resumption reported, further steps uncertain.

Bozeman—Includes Three Forks, Trident, Ennis; (24 jobseekers; 10 men, 14 women) Increased demands for highway work, new buildings, pulpwood and agriculture have drained labor reserve. Farm requirements in temporary lull, will be active as grain harvest begins August 15. One highway project started August 1, 20 men.

Butte—Includes Virginia City, Whitehall; (248 jobseekers; 99 men, 149 women) Fair recruitment results in California and Washington enabled the mine employment total to gain slightly in July. Outmigration to summer jobs waned to negligible figure, from about 50 a week. Skilled trades in short supply, including carpenters, painters, electricians and auto mechanics. More transients arriving, enroute to farm areas.

Cut Bank—(20 jobseekers; 6 men, 14 women) Construction and retail trade have been active in hiring during past month. Agricultural demand will be heavier during August, with prospect that transient labor will be the sole supply.

Dillon — (23 jobseekers; 9 men, 14 women) Employment rose steadily during July and will continue at that level through August. Transients are only source for hay fields; irrigators scarce due to wage preferential for hay hands. Railroad transferred 200 track workers to Kansas for flood repair. City sewer and water contract awaits pipe supply.

Forsyth — Includes Hysham; (91 jobseekers; 68 men, 23 women) Building and construction work, as well as railroad, all on slow schedule contributing to reduced demands from trade and service.

Fort Benton — (4 jobseekers; 3 men, 1 woman) Building and highway construction have absorbed local supply, slightly short in late July. Farm demands met from migrant supply, which appears to be of better type. Harvest began August 6. Tight labor prospects from now until freeze-up.

Glasgow — Includes Fort Peck; (50 jobseekers; 22 men, 28 women; 17 over 45 and many teen-agers) Harvest beginning early, as crops suffer from dry weather. Two power house contracts at the dam and street curbing at Glasgow about finished; crew at military base reduced to 26. Small pipe laying job operating, fully staffed; no new contracts in sight.

Glendive — Includes Circle, Wibaux; (121 jobseekers; 91 men, 30 women) Service and utilities seeking well qualified applicants; farm labor in balance; construction demand lags and railroad calls are fewer. Hotel overhaul job laid off eight men. Inrush of oil workers and promoters greatest unbalanced supply.

Great Falls — Includes Choteau, Stanford; (381 jobseekers; 147 men, 234 women; 42 men over 45; 44 women over 40) Airbase construction crew built up to 300 during July, supplementing civil service crew of 540. Five highway construction jobs in the area, fully staffed. In-migrant flow ample for farm demands, with haying about finished and wheat harvest to begin August 20.

Hamilton—Includes Stevensville; (141 jobseekers; 80 men, 61 women; 18 over 60 and 66 under 18) Construction demand levels off with full crews at Stevensville bridge, road repair and 12 home building jobs. Sawmills are at peak employment, seasonal.

Havre — Includes Chinook, Harlem; (17 jobseekers; 4 men, 13 women) No qualified skilled applicants in file but demand is currently supplied. Full employment prevails in all industrial phases. Transient supply only about one-fourth of last year figures.

Helena — Includes Boulder, Garrison, Townsend, White Sulphur Springs; (182 jobseekers; 97 men, 85 women) Irrigators, miners, ranch cooks, carpenters, stenographers in demand, with increasing requirements from Canyon Ferry and other construction projects and from hay and grain fields. Overseas recruitment program fell below quota. Transient supply exceeds that of last month and of July, 1950. General construction employment, including residence building, is below level of recent summers, though about at seasonal peak. Very little new construction employment in sight.

Kalispell — Includes Columbia Falls, Whitefish; (360 jobseekers; 201 men, 159 women) Demand for qualified skills remains unsatisfied. Logging and lumber employment at top level, despite price slump, no immediate increases expected. Hungry Horse turnover has decreased but other construction demand maintains tight labor market, with highway jobs requiring about 50 new workers in August. Labor demand will increase when burning of timber slash and clearing is feasible. Building of aluminum plant held in abeyance pending financial arrangements.

Lewistown — Includes Harlowton, Ryegate, Winnett; (88 jobseekers; 31 men, 57 women) Qualified help scarce in face of active demand from retail trade, cafes, and from agriculture. Construction employment steady, but on reduced scale

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Labor Supply Keeping Pace with Demand

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available in the Helena district and will likely grow during the fall months as other construction projects are completed or taper their employment downward.

Highway Totals Above June

State highway construction contractors were using nearly 900 men the last of July; another 950 were employed during the month on maintenance and repair. This represents a scant 50 above the June figures this year and is 250 below the level of July a year ago. August is normally the month of greatest employment volume on highway work, with a peak of 2,300 established last year.

State Employment Gains Curbed by Asia Trouble

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Construction Increases Are Halted

Contract construction nets a 300 decrease in the year period, only a little more than two percent but significant of the curbing of residence and commercial structure building, and indicative of rounding off in the construction of dams, utilities and highways. Breakdown within the industry reveals that contractors engaged on buildings employed 500 fewer than a year ago, while special trade contractors partly offset this with their gain of 200.

Transportation, Utilities Are Up

Turning to the industrial groups which gained in employment, transportation and utilities are found to have 1,200 more employees this July than last, in trade there are 500 more workers, finance has 200 more, services 400 added, and in government employment there is a gain of 1,400.

The gains in transportation, utilities and government are traceable more or less directly to the influence of the Korean situation and world unrest, repair services are less directly due to the same influence, and the gains in trade and finance probably grow out of these other increases in employment.

Higher Average Wages Prevail

Study of average weekly earnings, weekly hours, and hourly earnings, as presented in another tabulation for selected industries, reveals higher average weekly wages in all the included industries, ranging from about three percent in utilities and communications to 37 percent in primary metals. The earnings figure ranges from $57.28 a week in food processing to $81.39 in all mining.

Work More Hours, at Higher Rate

These earnings are, of course, directly influenced by the other two factors—average weekly hours worked, and average earnings per hour, both of which have tended to increase steadily since the Korean episode of a year ago.

FOUR YEARS OF MONTANA INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT TOTALS, BY MONTHS (in Thousands)

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Ave.
1948	134.4	132.0	133.2	137.1	140.6	145.8	148.9	150.3	151.4	149.6	149.4	147.7	143.4
1949	137.1	135.5	137.7	144.0	147.3	151.0	150.0	150.1	149.8	148.2	146.1	143.3	145.0
1950	133.2	132.2	135.2	142.1	147.3	153.6	154.4	155.9	156.8	154.5	152.6	149.9	147.3
1951	144.7	143.0	143.0	148.5	151.3	154.4	155.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Along the Hiring Line ---

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from recent years. Expect acute shortage of harvest hands, dependent upon in-migrants.

Libby — Includes Eureka; (56 jobseekers: 6 men, 30 women; 4 men, 5 women over 50) labor demand is heavy; housing is scarce, so in-migrants unable to settle. Openings in lumber and forestry work, low experience requirements. Nine houses are being started.

Livingston — Includes Big Timber; (142 jobseekers; 51 men, 91 women) Railroad labor demand is about normal, though fewer trainmen are required on modern equipment now in use. One road employing 35 men in progress; 21 homes under construction. Demand for domestic and service skills is heavy, for the park, camps, and local homes. Ample labor supply for the hay harvest now in progress.

Malta—(29 jobseekers; 21 men, 8 women) Labor shortages persisted through July and into August. Construction demand on underpass, hospital and homes depleted supply, leaving farm openings unfilled. Profusion of younger workers available.

Miles City — Includes Baker, Broadus, Ekalaka, Jordan, Terry; (94 jobseekers: 67 men, 27 women; 7 men, 4 women, over 50) Building construction is at low ebb for the season, no major projects and few small houses under way; skilled craftsmen losing time as result. New applicants are mostly farm transients. Layoff by one railroad of 50 in car shops and roundhouse was absorbed in another railroad and by ranches and service.

Missoula — Includes Arlee, Drummond, Superior; (257 jobseekers: 123 men, 134 women; nearly 50 percent above 50 in age) Fewer applicants than usual at this season. Construction program is slowed, builders reluctant to proceed in face of uncertainty of materials supply. Only acute demand is for hay and harvest hands, which will persist through August. Out-migration in July reduced local supply of skills. Fewer students registering than normal at this season.

Polson — (70 jobseekers; 35 men, 35 women; 14 over 45) Construction employment increased during July, will remain at peak until cold weather. Logging demand slow, as lumber prices remain unattractive. Some new timber sales being negotiated. New applications are down about 50% from year ago.

Shelby — Includes Chester, Conrad; (45 jobseekers; 16 men, 29 women) Demand for skilled and semi-skilled men rose rapidly late in July but was eased by completion of one highway job. Two high school buildings will require additional craftsmen, and general shortages may develop in August; increasing flow of transients heading westward. No change at Tiber Dam, awaiting funds, 15 men on payroll.

Sidney — (141 jobseekers; 80 men, 61 women) Most of the present labor supply consists of summer vacationists and transients. Sales, clerical, and service applicants predominate, with other occupations in fair balance. Farm hands getting scarce and harvest due to start August 20.

Thompson Falls — Includes Hot Springs; (29 jobseekers: 17 men, 12 women) Logging and lumber crews are about at the seasonal peak, supply balanced with a minimum demand. Construction active, hospital at Hot Springs started, 20 men employed; clearing for Cabinet Gorge Dam begun with crew of 100, 60 from out of state. Transmission line clearing employs crew of 25, will work until winter.

Wolf Point — Includes Plentywood, Scobey; (52 jobseekers: 39 men, 13 women) Shortage of farm hands confronts this area, with harvest beginning this month. Construction, trade and service also due to expand their employment wants, threatening an acute labor shortage which will be accentuated when schools open.

ESTIMATED EMPLOYMENT IN NON-AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES IN MONTANA (1)

(Produced in co-operation with United States Bureau of Labor Statistics)

INDUSTRY	EMPLOYMENT			Net Change	
	July 1951 (2)	June 1951 (3)	July 1950	June 51 to July 51	July 50 to July 51
Total nonagricultural industries	155,100	154,400	154,400	700	700
Total manufacturing	17,500	17,500	19,500	0	—2,000
Durable goods	10,300	10,300	11,800	0	—1,500
Lumber and timber products	5,600	5,700	6,500	—100	—900
Primary metals	3,700	3,600	4,100	100	—400
Other (4)	1,000	1,000	1,200	0	—200
Nondurable goods	7,200	7,200	7,700	0	—500
Food and kindred products	4,100	4,100	4,400	0	—300
Printing and publishing	1,500	1,500	1,500	0	0
Other (5)	1,600	1,600	1,800	0	—200
Total mining	9,900	9,900	10,600	0	—700
Metal mining	7,500	7,500	8,100	0	—600
Bituminous and soft coal mining	700	700	700	0	0
Petroleum-natural gas production	1,200	1,200	1,300	0	—100
Quarrying and nonmetallic mining	500	500	500	0	0
Contract construction	13,500	13,500	13,800	0	—300
Contractors, building construction	4,700	4,600	5,200	100	—500
Contractors, other than building	5,500	5,700	5,500	—200	0
Contractors, special trade	3,300	3,200	3,100	100	200
Total transportation and utilities	23,700	23,800	22,500	—100	1,200
Interstate railroads	14,900	15,100	14,100	—200	800
Transportation except railroads	3,500	3,500	3,600	0	—100
Utilities including communication	5,300	5,200	4,800	100	500
Total trade	37,700	37,200	37,200	500	500
Wholesale trade	7,900	7,800	7,700	100	200
Retail trade	29,800	29,400	29,500	400	300
General merchandise and apparel	5,800	5,800	5,800	0	0
Food stores	4,400	4,000	3,800	400	600
Eating and drinking establishments	8,300	8,200	7,800	100	500
Automotive and filling stations	5,100	5,100	5,300	0	—200
Retail trade not elsewhere classified	6,200	6,300	6,800	—100	—600
Finance, insurance and real estate	4,200	4,200	4,000	0	200
Total Services and Miscellaneous	20,400	20,400	20,000	0	400
Hotels, rooming houses, camps, etc.	4,000	4,000	4,000	0	0
Personal services	2,500	2,500	2,500	0	0
Other (6)	13,900	13,900	13,500	0	400
Government	28,200	27,900	26,800	300	1,400
Great Falls Area (Cascade County)					
Total, Selected Industries	14,400	14,400	14,800	0	—400
Manufacturing	2,800	2,700	3,100	100	—300
Transportation and Utilities	2,500	2,600	2,500	—100	0
Trade	5,800	5,800	5,900	0	—100
Services and Miscellaneous (7)	3,300	3,300	3,300	0	0

(1) Estimates include all full and part-time wage and salary workers who worked or received pay during the pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month. Proprietors, firm members, personnel of the armed forces, domestic servants, and self-employed persons are excluded.
(2) Preliminary estimates based on return from sample of 615 selected Montana establishments.
(3) Figures previously released have been revised on returns from 993 such establishments.
(4) Includes fabricated metal products, machinery except electrical, furniture, stone and clay products.
(5) Includes apparel, chemicals, petroleum, and miscellaneous manufacturing products.
(6) Includes commercial trade schools, auto repair services and garages, miscellaneous repair services and hand trades, motion pictures, amusements and recreation, medical and health, law offices and professional services, nonprofit membership organizations and business not otherwise classified.
(7) Same as (6) above but includes finance, insurance, real estate and mining.

COMPARISON OF BASIC LABOR MARKET TRANSACTIONS IN JULY 1951 AND JULY 1950

Employment Service Office	New Job Applicants				Jobseekers in File				Job Placements				Employer Visits		Job Openings		U. I. Claims Week 8-11	
	July 1951		July 1950		July 1951		July 1950		July 1951		July 1950							
	Tot.	Vet.	Tot.	Vet.	Tot.	Vet.	Tot.	Vet.	Tot.	Vet.	Tot.	Vet.	1951	1950	1951	1950	1951	1950
Anaconda	86	11	154	33	58	7	201	40	151	22	77	29	62	114	151	108	18	84
Billings	362	91	361	87	557	157	591	133	1,877	160	1,014	163	185	199	402	309	125	208
Bozeman	116	44	95	34	24	7	104	40	717	148	594	157	112	151	346	306	13	12
Butte	139	17	72	11	248	16	378	52	192	52	861	260	161	124	365	999	142	323
Cut Bank	30	5	14	3	20	2	28	2	54	22	62	24	49	43	47	57	14	22
Dillon	177	18	14	2	23	2	15	1	416	96	189	42	60	36	27	43	5	4
Forsyth	11	6	23	6	91	28	32	7	240	14	100	21	51	34	57	42	6	3
Fort Benton	27	8	12	3	4	1	15	1	83	48	62	26	42	43	22	13	0	8
Glasgow	144	60	134	36	50	2	126	11	366	53	212	38	120	143	141	233	4	28
Glendive	81	28	51	18	121	34	40	5	257	18	76	28	57	20	73	54	3	18
Great Falls	302	49	246	76	381	57	476	95	743	192	536	187	152	199	563	313	99	261
Hamilton	21	1	32	4	141	8	228	45	426	17	264	48	190	138	90	147	5	25
Havre	72	22	68	14	17	2	109	16	414	58	329	82	132	81	123	119	3	23
**Helena	438	197	146	53	182	36	161	42	622	236	433	162	119	237	403	279	31	98
Kalispell	239	60	397	104	360	57	316	60	339	134	549	255	265	174	380	586	40	105
Lewistown	46	7	87	22	88	11	50	13	121	37	107	28	124	77	61	136	32	31
Libby	12	0	17	4	36	1	38	4	57	20	85	40	30	18	96	106	26	36
Livingston	87	20	78	14	142	12	95	9	284	97	357	115	128	135	130	196	11	14
Malta	30	6	6	1	29	4	26	5	140	38	43	12	120	27	167	36	10	14
Miles City	101	32	31	7	94	24	85	11	428	60	232	85	113	99	110	105	19	49
Missoula	60	15	112	37	257	59	385	90	402	122	539	193	39	217	213	305	74	170
Polson	83	6	148	11	70	7	113	25	71	13	70	22	79	42	43	77	16	37
*Red Lodge	....	....	27	4	....	....	58	9	....	....	55	10	....	63	....	40	....	42
Shelby	71	15	55	18	45	14	64	14	255	87	198	54	110	56	186	213	9	25
Sidney	88	12	25	8	141	18	92	9	107	15	202	43	92	82	104	50	17	36
Thomp. Falls	48	18	26	8	29	7	50	4	81	23	53	21	81	80	102	76	16	15
Wolf Point	34	11	23	8	52	15	44	15	82	41	59	31	72	48	36	38	6	20
Tchr. Plcmt	66	25	54	20	469	192	567	144	33	9	49	19	....	....	109	121	....	....
TOTALS	2,971	784	2,508	646	3,729	780	4,487	902	8,958	1,832	7,407	2,195	2,745	2,680	4,547	5,107	744	1,711

*July, 1951, figures included with Billings. **Includes Townsend figures.

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS IN SELECTED MONTANA INDUSTRIES

(Produced in cooperation with United States Bureau of Labor Statistics)
(Hours and earnings data exclude administrative and salaried personnel)

INDUSTRY	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	June 1951	May 1951	June 1950	June 1951	May 1951	June 1950	June 1951	May 1951	June 1950
All Manufacturing	$77.45	$75.37	$64.56	43.3	43.9	40.9	$1.72	$1.72	$1.58
Durable goods	77.56	78.89	65.39	44.7	45.8	41.0	1.74	1.72	1.59
Primary metals	79.10	78.11	57.63	47.0	46.3	39.2	1.68	1.69	1.47
Nondurable goods	69.16	69.51	63.20	41.0	40.7	40.8	1.69	1.71	1.55
Food and kindred products	57.28	54.34	54.26	40.6	39.5	43.0	1.41	1.38	1.26
All Mining	81.39	79.57	61.47	43.5	41.9	36.2	1.87	1.90	1.70
Metal mining	80.69	78.14	58.70	45.1	43.2	36.3	1.79	1.81	1.62
Transportation and Utilities (except railrds.)	67.40	65.39	63.94	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Transportation (except railrds.)	76.30	74.98	70.43	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Utilities and communication	60.12	57.28	58.50	39.4	37.2	40.6	1.53	1.54	1.44

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION
COMMISSION OF MONTANA
MITCHELL BUILDING
P. O. Box 1728
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